Society of the Cincinnati (pg.160) – an exclusive and hereditary society formed by Revolutionary army officers in 1783; flirted briefly with the Newburgh Conspiracy in 1783 with a direct challenge to Congress, George W. stopped the potential rebellion . The society was important because they helped inspire a new strong national government.

Alexander Hamilton (pg.161) – the most resourceful of the reformers, also a political genius, NY lawyer, one-time military aide to General Washington, and illegitimate son of a Scottish merchant in the West Indies. This man was important as he had disliked the AoC from the beginning and wanted to call for a national convention to make a new national government. Important ally of him was James Madison who persuaded the VA legislature to have an interstate conference on commercial questions (meeting at Annapolis, MY 1786).

Constitutional Convention – a meeting at the PA State House from May to September 1787, 55 men represented the states except RI, were also called “The Founding Fathers”. This meeting was important as it decided what to do about their current national government, and to revise it or make a new one that met all their needs.

The Virginia Plan and The New Jersey Plan (pg.163) – The VA plan called for new national legislature consisting of two houses- lower is representation depending on size of that state’s population and the upper were be to elected by the lower one, sometimes none of the small states have no representation at the top. The NJ plan was the near opposite of the VA plan, one house- state had equal representation but gave Congress the power to tax and regulate commerce. These plans were important as they were either sided with large states (VA plan) or small states (NJ plan) with no middle ground to accept a new national government.

The Great Compromise (pg.163) – called for a legislature in which the states would be represented in the lower house on the basis of population, with each slave counting as 3/5 of a free person for the basis for both representation and direct taxation. The upper house the states would be represented equally two members apiece. This compromise was important as it finally broke the deadlock and allowed them to finally create a new national government. Also let the slave trade survive for 20 years, no authority to stop it until then, could not tax exports, and no duty of more than $10 a head on the imported slaves.

James Madison (pg.163) – the most creative political thinker of his generation. Important as he made an important achievement in helping resolve two important philosophical questions that were obstacles to the making of an effective national government: the question of sovereignty and the question of limiting power.

Constitution of the U.S. (pg.163) – basically a document with words written on them. Importance was that it outlined what the government of U.S.A. will be, what it can do, what it can’t do; the rules.

Separation of Powers (pg.166) – allowed the three branches of government “watch” each other; also called “checks and balances”. Importance was that it allowed the three branches to see if their actions are just and don’t break the Constitution.

Federalists and Antifederalists (pg.167) – had different views on the Constitution, federalists supported it, had major influences, antifederalists had some important arguments. Both of these groups were important as they helped ratify the Constitution with some new documents to satisfy everyone’s needs (antifederalists’).

The Bill of Rights (pg.168) – our first ten amendments in the Constitution, protects them by all means, cannot be repealed; started in 1789. Document important as it let VA and NY ratify the Constitution because those two states were important, and satisfied the antifederalists.

Bank of the United States (pg.170) – Alexander’s plan for a national bank to regulate the state ones. This plan was important as it sparked a heated debate about the Constitution, one side which was that it was compatible with the Constitution but did not call for one, the other said that they had no power given them by the Constitution to allow such a plan; also approved and was less appealing to small farmers/didn’t like.

French Revolution (pg.172) – A revolution that started in France ironically with the help of the American Revolution which they supported the Americans, there were differences and similarities though- attacks on organized religion, overthrow of the monarchy, and the execution of the king and queen. This was important as during the Revolution, America stayed neutral, supported by the Republicans, horrified the Federalists.

Whiskey Rebellion (pg. 172) – A rebellion in Pittsburgh, where farmers refused to pay taxes for whiskey and terrorized the tax collectors. Important as this was very similar to the Stamp Act, and more importantly that the government has definitely changed, they had done something to stop it unlike the Confederation during Shay’s Rebellion.

Citizen Genet (pg.173) – a name for the brash and youthful Edmond Genet (a diplomatic representative), he did not appear at PA to discuss the war with the president, but had went to Charleston and planned to use it as a war (type: naval) port and a few other things to help the French. He was important as he violated the Neutrality Act (where America stays neutral during the war between France and Great Britain).

Jay’s Treaty (pg.174) – (John Jay- chief justice of the US Supreme Court and a staunch NY Federalist, importance- he was to be a special commissioner to England and to secure compensation for the British assaults on American shipping, get withdrawal of British forces, and negotiate a new commercial treaty) treaty negotiated in 1794 that failed to achieve those goals but helped prevent a war between the two (importance). Also almost all Republicans and some Federalists were opponents against it.

Pinckney’s Treaty (pg.174) – Thomas Pinckney (a special negotiator from US to Spanish) where it allowed Americans to navigate the MI to its mouth and to deposit goods at New Orleans for reloading on ocean-going ships; agreed to fix the northern boundary of Florida; and required Spanish authorities to prevent the Indians from launching raids across the border. Importance is because it accomplished those things.

John Adams (pg.175) – 2nd President of the US. Importance

The XYZ affair (pg.176) – event where Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry (3 agents to represent the USA in the war) where the French foreign minister Prince Talleyrand sent people to demand a loan and bribes before any negotiations were to begin. Was important as it was a blatant disrespect for the nation and caused the quasi war (an undeclared war between France and America where the US allied with Britain in the war with France; before the conflict grew, France agreed to a treaty with the US that canceled the old agreement of 1778 and established new commercial arrangements.

Alien and Sedition Acts (pg.176) – Alien Act made it harder for foreigners who wanted to immigrate to America, also allowed strengthened power of president in dealing with aliens. The Sedition Act allowed government to prosecute those who engaged in “sedition” against the government. These acts were important as they were aimed to destroy the Republicans, failed due to the president’s part and discouraged foreigners from immigrating to US and made those (foreigners) want to leave.

The election of 1800 (pg.178) – election where Thomas Jefferson won presidency (3rd). Importance was that there was a tie between two people of the same party (Aaron Burr and TJ) and this was the first time in American history that this happened, but ultimately TJ won thanks to Alexander H.’s denouncement of AB).

Judiciary Act of 1801 (pg.178) – reduced the number of Supreme Court justiceships by one but greatly increased the number of federal judgeships as a whole. Important as it let Federalists to those positions (thanks to John Adams) where there was to be an important court case…